Mr. Edmunds's Abie, Unauswerable Argument - Stubborn Facts - Strong Points of the Senate's Position-Inconsistency of the Opposition-His-

torical Review.

The largest audience that has filled the galleries of the Senate this session was in attendance yesterday to witness the begin ing of the eagerly anticipated debate upon the pending issue between the Scrate and the administration. Every one of the galleries was crowded, and people were unable to obtain entrance after about 1 o'clock, except where in a few instances the rules were infringed by persons forcing their way through the doors, and scating themselves on the stairs in the aisles. As the afternoon passed members of the House come into the Senate chamber, and, with chairs brought in from the cloak rooms, almost filled the space in the rear of the

most filled the space in the rear of the desks of the senators.

The most careful, earnest attention was paid to Mr. Edmunds throughout the entire time—about two hours and a quarter—that he occupied the floor. Besides his strong points in legal argument and terse statement of facts, Senator Edmunds was happy in his similes and contrasts; his wit and occasional frony and sarcasm were highly relished, and he interlarded the dry facts with just enough of facetiousness to engage unflagging attention to every sentence he uttered.

At 2 o'clock the "unfinished business"—the resolutions reported by Mr. Edmunds

At 2 o'clock the "unfinished business"—
the resolutions reported by Mr. Edmunds
from the committee on the judiciary—was
taken up. These resolutions, it will be remembered, among other things, condemn
the Attorney General for refusing to transmit to the Senate papers called for by the
Senate, and declare that refusal to be a violation by the Attorney General of official Senate, and accurre that regular to be a vio-lation by the Attorney General of official duty and subversive of the fundamental principles of government and good admin-stration; and they also condemn the dis-charge from the government of ex-Union soldiers.

As the resolutions were read by the chief

As the resolutions were read by the chier clerk the most absolute silence prevailed on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. Edmunds began his remarks in a rather low tone, but his voice soon acquired its usual full, clear, ringing volume. He said the calm and orderly administration of a constitutional government is a subject in which the Senate and the House of Repre-sentatives and the President and people which the Senate and the House of Representatives and the President and people are equally interested, and for which they are all in their respective stations and places equally responsible. It was in support of that calm and orderly constitutional exercise of the functions of government that he now addressed himself to these resolutions. It has been, he said, at least forty years since any occasion of this kind has arisen between the executive department of the government and the Senate, and when a little more than forty years ago a similar but not the same question arose, it had then been a long time since any such question had engaged public attention. The instances in which there has been evinced the slightest rejuctance on the part either of the Executive or the heads of departments to respond to the calls of either House of Congress or of the committees for papers in possession either of the Executive or of the departments have been very few indeed. Sometimes in the case of political fever, as it might be called, there has been evinced, wide years apart, a rejuctance and hesitation of the part of the Executive or of the wide years apart, a reluctance and hesita-tion on the part of the Executive or the tion on the part of the Executive or the heads of departments to do this thing, and then, that storm being over, the orderly administration of constitutional government went on as before, and either house of Congress on its request or demand, as the case night be, and the committee of either house could, without direct and positive authority to send for persons and papers, always obtain from the departments, on their mere request everything they found necessary for the proper dishearge of their duties.

Now again, after almost half a century, Now again, after almost half a century, the Seante found itself confronted by the refusal of the head of the Department of Justice to transmit copies of official papers and documents relating not to persons but to things, relating not to officers but to offices, on file in the department. In order that the Seante might perfectly understand how the question stood, he caused to be read the statutes relating to the tenure of office and recess suspensions (sections 1767 and 1768). Mr. Edmunds himself read portions of the statutes creating the Department of Justice, prescribing the functions and duties of its head, and providing for the appointment of subordinates by the Attorney General, which subordinates are responsible to the Attorney General. Under these provislons, he continued, the Attorney has made regulations for the control and guidance of his subordinates. Mr. Duskin, the attorney for Alabama, was appointed by the attorney for Alabama, was appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Mr. Edmunds read the commission of Mr. Duskin, as he sup-posed it to be. He had not a copy of it, and did not know but it might have been thought, had it been called for by the Senate, to be one of those things that would bear upon the strangerous bear upon the suspension n, and therefore not within the of Duskin, and therefore not within the authority of the Senate to ask for or receive. Holding this commission, Mr. Edmunds continued, and so far as we yet knew, faithfully performing its duties on the 17th day of July, 1885, the President of the United States, under the authority of section 1768 Revised Statutes, suspended this gentleman, and on the same day, pursuant to the same statute, he designated John D. Burnett, of Alabama, to perform the duties of the suspended officer. The Senate met on the first Monday of December, and on the 14th of that month the President sent in the nomination of Mr. Burnett.

of that month the President sent in the nomination of Mr. Burnett.

Mr. Edmunds caused to be read the letters of suspension and the message of nomination, as well as the resolution of the Senate calling for the papers in the case, and the Attorney General's reply.

The question then, Mr. Edmunds said, was what was the nature of the nomination sent to the President to the Senate. The President had not undertaken, in the face of the statute forbidding it, to remove Mr. Duskin from office, but had suspended him. Mr. Duskin still remained the attorney of the United States for Alabama. He stood in the attitude of a military officer under arrest, as the President might place the Beridan—under arrest. That would not take Gen. Sheridan out of the army. Mr. Edmunds thought the act of the President, therefore, was not an attempt to remove therefore, was not an attempt to remove Mr. Duskin, but to withhold from him the right to perform the functions of the office until the judgment of the Senate could be until the judgment of the Senate could be taken in respect of his removal and the appointment of a successor. The President took pains, as he should, in his order of suspension and in his order of glesignation, to state that both were subject to all the laws "applicable thereto," and sections of the Revised Statutes forming part of the law of 1867 and 1869 declared in explicit terms that this man should not be removed except by the advice and consent of the Senate. When the nomination of Burnett came to the Senate, therefore, Duskin was the attorney of the United States for Alabama, and the proposition was that he the attorney of the United States for Alabama, and the proposition was that he should be removed by the appointment of the gentleman selected as his successor if it should meet the approval of the Senate. Therefore the Senate, if it were even a jury, and had to submit to the judgment of the President as a judge as to what evidence should be laid before it, connected with the case, and its relevancy, it would have been relevant—on the very issue submitted by the judge to the jury—to know what was the conduct and management of that office in the hands of the person whom the President asked the Senate to assist him in displacing by the new appointment. That

President asked the Senate to assist him in dieplacing by the new appointment. That question had arisen before—not between the President and the Senate, but in the Cabinet councils of the President.

Mr. Edmunds had the clerk read a long opinion of Attorney General Akerman, lated Aug. 4, 1870, relating to the case of George H. Yeaman, commissioned minister to Copenhagen, in which Mr. Akerman among other things, says that the word "supension," when applied to an officer, never signified a final removal of an officer, also an opinion of Attorney General Devens, dated Oct. 4, 1877, in which that officer, among other things, says that "an office the among other things, says that "an office the incumbent of which is only suspended is in

no case placed in abeyance."
It would be seen, then, Mr. Edmunds continued, that, "in spite of sundry misseading discussions in the public press, and

in spite of sundry inaccurate things stated in a message of the President of the United States to this body, and in spite of sundry inaccurate views of the minority of the com-mittee on the judiciary as to what this case is that we now have to consider—that as well by the law as it has been placed on the statute books, by the action of all the adstatute books, by the action of all the ad-ministrations that had existed after the law

well by the law as it has been placed on the statute books, by the action of all the administrations that had existed after the law was passed, and by the action of the President of the United States hinself in obedience to it—be has invited the Senate of the United States to agree with him in removing Mr. Duskin from office by the appointment and commissioning of a successor."

That being so, the question was whether official papers in the Department of Justice bearing on the administration of the officer we were asked to remove should be sent to the Senate on its call. There was but one answer to that. The relevancy of papers called for must be a matter for the decision of the Senate and nobody else. Mr. Edmunds did not think the warmest administration man would say that, taking it year in and year out, decade in and decade out, century in and century out, it was any part of the duty of the President or head of a department to determine whether official information in the department, which was required by either house of Congress, was to be furnished or withheld according to the opinion of the officer called on, that it would or would not be "useful" to them in their deliberations. The papers called for in this case were papers filled in the department, "Filling" was a technical term—a term of art in law and in the administration of law. The statute made the Attorney General and not the President, the custodian of those papers, and that he should preserve them.

The people who made the statutes had been laboring under, perhaps, the delusion, but Mr. Edmunds thought not, that papers that were in a public department must of necessity be public papers—official papers, and certainly that would be true in respect to papers "filed." Mr. Edmunds inquired "what is an official paper?" and asked the presiding officer whether he (Mr. Sherman) would consider "official" a letter addressed to him as "president pro tem. of the Senate," relating to a measure pending before the Senate? "I take it," said Mr. Edmunds, "that the

would consider "official" a letter addressed to him as "president pro tem. of the Senate," relating to a measurs pending before the Senate? "I take it," said Mr. Edmunds, "that there would be but one answer to that question. You would hardly think it within the fitness of things, I take it, to carry it to your house or put it in your fireplace and destroy it. It is addressed to you in your official character, and that is what gives character to a paper of whatever kind it is—whether official or private."

As to the suspension of an officer, the President and the minority of the judiciary committee said it was an act solely within the discretion of the President. So also said the majority of the committee. But was it not an official act? The statutes said it was. And of course it was an official act. Every paper, therefore, addressed to the officer exercising that official function upon that topic must be an official apper, no matter how vile or false it may be. It did not belongito the man, whether President of Attorney General, but to the officer in his character as an officer. The Attorney General gave no hint that any part of the papers called for were private, or unofficial, or even confidential. Public papers—official papers—were called for, and such papers only were spoken of in the response. Did those papers relate to the motives of the President in suspending Duskin? Did anybody suppose that the President or any of his friends had filed a statement of his motives? Hy no means. That would be absurd. The papers, therefore, stated facts on the statement of the Attorney General that they related exclusively to the suspension; stated facts, or alleged facts, as to the conduct of the officer suspended. Since the Senate was called upon to assist the President in displacing this man permanently, every paper existing there relating to him, on the admission of the Attorney General, what they related exclusively to the suspension; stated facts, or alleged facts, as to the conduct of the officer suspended. Since th

the conduct of the office while in possession But the papers were refused because they But the papers were refused because they would not only give the facts, but would enable us to understand the reasons of the President for excreising his official act, Therefore the proposition was that the Senate, being called on in the exercise of its jurisdiction to judge of the official conduct of Duskin—the President having already been called on, within his jurisdiction to propounce a judgment on a similar

placing this man permanently, every paper existing there relating to him, on the ad-mission of the Attorney General, related to

tion, to pronounce a judgment on a similar question about the same man—the Senate could not have the papers, because if it did they would disclose the grounds on which

they would disclose the grounds on which
the President acted.
"If that," said Mr. Edmunds, "is not a
proposition which would starger the credulity and amaze the understanding of any
intelligent man in a government of law or
in a government of reason, I am quite unable to comprehend what would be."

All the operations of the government, Mr.
Edmunds continued, were executive, and
had it come to this that, because the President was the chief executive officer of the
government, Congress could know nothing
as to the facts and circumstances relating
to the execution of the laws, because, if
they did, they might be able to comprehend
the motives or reasons of the President in
carrying out the laws? Why, such a statement was shocking, yet that was the logic ment was shocking, yet that was the logic

ment was shocking, yet that was the logic of this whole thing. The Attorney General had said that the "public interest" would not be subserved by sending the papers to the Senate. According to this the public interest would not be subserved by telling the Senate, which was asked to help remove an officer, what the truth was, lest the truth should disclose to the Senate, and possibly the public, what the President's reasons were in exercising an official act. Reasons must be "tremendously sacred" if facts were never to be revealed lest the reasons also might be revealed.

There must, Mr. Edmunds said, be official reports of examiners, &c., on file in the department relating to the manner of performance of the duties of the suspended man. The law required such reports to be filed periodically. It might be that it would show that he had been guilty of gross violations of important official trust, such as promoting unjust indictments, or packing juries; yet it might interfere with the sacredness of the President's "reasons" if the papers were shown to the Senate!

log juries; yet it might interfere with the sacredness of the President's "reasons" if the papers were shown to the Senate!

The jurisdiction of Congress was isfinitely broader than that of the President. His was executive power. Congress made the law; and when the constitution commands him to give Congress information on "the state of the Union" it says he "shall" do it. That had reference to the universal power of knowledge of the two houses of Congress in respect to every operation of the government and every one of its officers. That is the "state of the Union." The state of the Union is made up of every "drop in the bucket," of the execution of every law, and the performance of every officer under the law.

There was no one thing, no one subject that represented the "state of the Union." It was the condition of the government and every part of it, not only its legislative parts—about which the President could communicate no information without impertinence, for the constitution had declared that the two houses were to regulate themselves—but he was to give to Congress—and was positively commanded to do so—from time to time to fine themselves—but he was to give to Congress—and was positively commanded to do so—from time to time.

impertinence, for the constitution had declared that the two houses were to regulate themselves—but he was to give to Congress—and was positively commanded to do softem to time, information on the state of the Union, and that is because Congress was entitled to have it every time they called for it. And he violated a positive command of the constitution when on a constitutional call in the regular way he comitteed \$\text{do}\$ of it. That was the reason why, since the beginning of the government, either house, when seeking for information supposed that there might be a question as to the propriety of an undue disclosure of some confidential fact which they were entitled to know, had usually left it to the President to send the information just then or not according to his judgment. And so he (Mr. Edmuds) maintained that either house of Congress has a right to know everything that was in the executive departments of the government. He would state the extremests cases possible, and that was either house calling on the President for the United States was entitled to have congress was loud be evidence to the accounting officers of the treasury that the money had been properly expended, while in the State Department the real vouchers remained which showed for what the money had been properly expended, while in the State Department the real vouchers remained which showed for what the money had been expended. Now, then; suppose some President in the Democrats should be evidence to the accounting officers of the treasury that the money had been properly expended, while in the State Department the real vouchers remained which showed for what the money had been properly expended, while in the State Department the real vouchers remained which showed for what the money had been properly expended, while in the State Department the real vouchers remained which showed for what the money had been properly expended, while in the State Department the real vouchers remained which showed for what the money fall the volument of the

good government and as a guard against any corruption or improper use of that money, it was necessary that they should know what became of it. Would it be within the power of the Secretary of State or the President of the United States to say no? If so, we had better be extremely careful hereafter as to how much money we put into the continuency fund for

public methods so far as we had yet gone would seem to be chiefly and most conspicuously the suppression and concealment of public papers with the best intentions undoubtedly; but Mr. Edmunds would repeat that for the first time in forty years or more, so far as he had been able to discover, had either house of Congress failed to get the Information it had asked for from the public departments of the government.

Why, in respect of this very instance, which illustrated the importance of standing up for this right of good government, when this resolution was sent to the Attorney General there was pending in another branch of Congress a billiproviding for a deficiency of about \$185,000 in the Department of Justice for fees of Jurors and witnesses, and there was there, without doubt, alotter of the Attorney General stating that there must be added for this current fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June next—a year covering twelve months of purely Democratic control—a deficiency of \$185,000. If the case of Duskin was fairly illustrative of the circumstances of all the district attorneys and marshals of the United States—everything that went to make up the autonomy of the administration of justice—then we have drawn in the question what has become of the money that was appropriated at the regular session to carry on the administration of justice through the Department of Justice in the United States. Duskin was one of the persons who were to draw upon that fund. In that district he was the very person whose to cerry on the administration of justice through the Department of Justice In the United States? Duskin was one of the persons who were to draw upon that fund. In that district he was the very person whose agency more than that of any other man would go to an economical or extravagant—a just or an unjust—expenditure of the public money. Could we not know anything about it? Take the other sixty or seventy districts in the United States. If it were denied to us, as to Duskin, it must be denied as to Dersheimer, and as to Henry (the marshal of Vermont), and every other marshal and every other district attorney. What, then, were we to do? If we had passed this resolution while we were acting in a legislative way—as if there were any difference in the Senate, whether sitting with open or with closed doors—if we had sent precisely this resolution and applied it to all the districts in the United States—if the Attorney General and the President were right now they would be right then in saying, "No: we can give you no information, because if we do you may be able to know the reasons why so many of these marshals and district attorneys have been suspended; and that is purely within the province of the President of the United States. That was the logic of our good friends, the minority of the committee, and their good friend and ally, the President of the United States, who, with a courage certainly usique, had interjected his supplementary report to the report of the minority committee before the Senate had even considered it. Was it possible to carry on the government in that way? He (Mr.Edmunds) thought not.

So far as the constitutional relations between the two houses of Congress and the executive department of the government and their respective rights to information or the denial of it depend upon whether one house or the otherwas acting at the time of its call with its doors closed, why there were no two bodles here, there were no two jurisdictions here. The Senate

whether one house or the other was acting at the time of its call with its doors closed, why there were no two bodies here, there were no two jurisdictions here. The Senate was one. There was, about fifty years ago, a very celebrated senator from a southern state, who, on a similar occasion, in an executive session concerning the Panama mission—Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina—discussing a resolution which it was proposed the Senate should adopt, for the purpose of getting possession of all the facts relating to an assembly of a congress of South American and Central American states and the United States—some very zealous friends of the President apparently opposing the resolution—said "however gentlemen may be enamored of this new doctrine of confidence in rulers, it is not the ground I apprehend on which the Senate ought to act in fulfilling their constitutional duty of I giving advice to the President. If we are to act by faith, and not by knowledge was denied, and if the Senate state of the senate ought to act in fulfilling their constitutional duty of I giving advice to the President. If we are to act by faith, and not by knowledge was denied, and if the Senate acted in the direction that the Attorney General and the President desired it to act in putting through these 643 or 650 removals and appointments, by faith and not by knowledge, then he agreed with Senator Hayne that "we have no business to be here." He would say, in fairness to the gentlemen on the other side, the minority, as they say in their report that there had been no instances of calling for papers in such a case as this that had been obeyed until 1867, that it was true, because until 1867 there was no statute authorizing the President to suspend any official at all. It was therefore to him a perfectly easy and safe proposition, that until 1861 no case of a call for papers had perfectly easy and safe proposition, that until 1861 no case of a call for papers had appeared in which the President or a head of a department had acceded to the demand.

appeared in which the President or a head of a department had acceded to the demand. Perhaps the minority had simply meant to say that the Senate had never, with success, called on a President for his reasons for removal. In 1835 President Jackson removed a surveyor general—a man named Wirtz—as he had the lawful right to do, He had not "suspended" him—there was no law for suspended" him—there was no law for suspensions. He appointed to fill the vacancy a man named Williamson. The Senate called on the President for papers and information regarding the removal of Wirtz. The President for papers and information regarding the removal of Wirtz. The President replied in a characteristic message, saying in substance that that was one of the numerous calls made on him by the Senate which he had hitherto complied with, but he was going to stop now; that he had removed Mr. Wirtz as he had a right to do, and the reason was none of the Senate's business. The Senate next day with but a division rejected Mr. Williamson, although in the very message in which the President said he would not tell anything about what Wirtz had been doing, he took particular pains to say that Williamson was one of the best qualified and most valuable personages he had ever known. That was the end of the affair between President Jackson and the Senate on the subject of papers about appointments.

Down to that time every species of information touching foreign affairs of the most delicate character—touching the operations of the army—touching every part of the administration that belonged not to the Senate but to the President, and to the President just as exclusively as did the power of removal or suspension. President Jackson, like all his predecessors, and like all his successors funtil to-day, felt bound to furnish to both houses of Congress. Mr. Edmunds cited and commented on a large number of instances gathered from the journals of Congress, in which, by resolution and otherwise, Congress had called on the President or heads of deparments for

But was the statute in disuse? The com-

But was the statute in disuse? The committee on the judiciary, from the time of the passage of the act, and he might state also for all time before, as he had learned by the examination of old papers in the Secretary's office, had been in the habit in respect to appointments of calling upon the Attorney General for all the information that he had, and, when it came to the law respecting removals as well as appointments, of calling for everything regarding the proposed suspension, and from the day Gen. Grant came in down to the present time the committee had had a regular practice, that it had pursued without exception, of never acting upon a removal (unless some member had personal knowledge which made the call unnecessary) without calling upon the Attorney General for all the information in his possession. No new practice had been established, no change had taken place on the incoming of this administration.

The minority of the committee said that no such spectacle as the judiciary committee was now presenting to an astonished world and an astonished and injured Fresident and Attorney General had been presented in the Democratic times. "Let us see," said Mr. Edmunds. "On the 4th of March, 1879, the Democrate had a majority of this body. Their committee on the judiciary was Mr. Thurman (chalman), Mr. McDonald, of Indiana; Mr. Bayard, of Delaware (present Secretary of State); Mr. Garland, of Arkansas (present Attorney General); Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi (present Secretary of Interior); Judge Davis, of Illinois, and Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, and Carpenter." Referring to the committee's letter book, Mr. Edmunds said: "I do not know but that it is 'private and confidential, but I will take the liberty of reading it laughter), even if it gets to the ears of the Attorney General and the President of the United States."

Mr. Edmunds then read a copy of a letter from Mr. Thurman, as chalreng of the com-

Attorney General and the President of the United States."

Mr. Edmunds then read a copy of a letter from Mr. Thurman, as chairman of the committee, to the Attorney General, dated March 24, 1879, calling for "such information as may be in the possession of your department concerning the following nominations, together with any suggestion you may be pleased to note." "On the 7th of April," continued Mr. Edmunds, "there came in a horse of a different color—the same kind of an animal that we have herenow, "flaughter.] Accordingly on that day this letter was written to the Attorney General:

was written to the Attorney General:

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED
STATES—Sir: Under the direction of the judiciary committee of the Sonate I have the
honor to request that you will communicate
to the committee any papers or information in
your pessession touching the question of the
propriety of the removed (emphasis by Mr. Edmunds) of Michael Shaffer, chief justice of the
supreme court of the territory of Utah, and the
appointment of David T. Corbin to the office.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Alas for the Democracy of those days.

Allas for the Democracy of those days.
[Laughter.] Think, Mr. President, of the infinite idiocy, the unpatriotism, the usurpation of that number of five senators of the United States of the Democratic party assailing a Republican Attorney General and a Republican President with the insulting and innertinent inculty as to papers and and impertment inquiry as to papers and information touching a suspended officer whose successor was nominated to accom-plish his removal. And yet those men were, plish his removal. And yet those men were, in their day—in those times—among the headlights of the Democratic locomotive. [Laughter.] There was Thurman—his light is put out [renewed laughter]—the greatest Democrat in the United States [applause in the galleries] and the best one and the noblest one and the bravest one—for he had the courage not long ago in your state, sir, to denounce the Democratic frauds at the ballot. There was "Joe" McDonald—a name familiar in the west as in the east as the embodiment of upright Democratic pluck and constitutional west as in the east as the embodiment of upright Democratic pluck and constitutional
law; and there was Garland, whom we all
knew here, the leader on the Democratic
side of the Senate, full and running over
with constitutional and statute and reported
law, knowing his rights as a senator and as
a member of the committee and knowing
his duties; and Lamar, and then all the rest
of us on this side, joining in what the
present President of the United States calls
an impertinent innovation of his rights in or us on this side, joining in what the present President of the United States calls an impertinent innovation of his rights in asking for papers. Mr. President, if I were going to be rhetorical I should say just there, "Oh, Shame, where is thy blush?"

But that was not the only instance Mr. Edmunds said. The same chairman on many occasions had called for that same class of information and got it.

In conclusion, it did not seem to Mr. Edmunds that the Senate could fail to get the papers on the ground that the statute on the subject had become obsolete, or gone into a state of "innocaous desuetude." [Laughter.]

The President himself had sent to the Senate 643 instances of obedience to that law—443 nominations made under it—and Mr. Edmunds therefore took it that the law was still in force.

Mr. Pugh rose to reply to Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Harris inquired whether he (Mr. Pugh) would not find it more convenient to speak to-morrow than at this late hour.

Mr. Pugh said he was ready to reply now, but if he commenced he would keep the Senate later than its customary hour for adjournment.

Mr. Harris then moved an executive session, and the motion being agreed to, the Senate at 4:27 p. m. went into executive sension.

About 5 o'clock the doors were reopened

About 5 o'clock the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The speaker laid before the House the response of the Secretary of the Navy to the Boutelle resolution calling for information in regard to the Norfolk navy yard.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, asked unanimous consent that the document be ordered printed and laid upon the table, in order that he might, at some future time, submit some remarks upon it. He believed that the substantial allegations made in his resolution were sustained by the document.

Mr. Beach, of New York, and Mr. Eden, of Illinois, objected to the request, and the communication was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

In the morning hour the House resumed consideration of the bill requiring Pacific railroads to pay the cost of surveying their lands and to take out patents thereto.

Mr. Criep, of Georgia, said that one of the propositions presented to the committee on Pacific railroads was to require the companies to pay the cost of survey under pain of the forfeiture of the lands. This the committee had considered as a harsh plan, and one of doubtful legality. Under the provisions of the pending bill, the companies were required within sixty days to select the lands to which they were entitled and to pay the cost of surveying and conveying. If the companies failed to do this, the Secretary of the interior was directed to notify the companies failed to do this, the Secretary of the interior was directed to notify the companies how much land they are required to pay into the treasury.

Mr. Hanback, of Kansas, favored the bill as providing a remedy for a great existing cvil.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Iowa, On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Iowa, an amendment was adopted providing that nothing in this act shall be construed or taken in any wise to affect or impair the right of Congress at any time hereafter further to alter, amend, or repeal the various Pacific railroad acts, or to impair or waive any right or remedy now existing in favor of the United States.

The bill was then passed without opposition.

stition.

On behalf of the committee on labor, Mr. James, of New York, called up the bill to prohibit any officer, servant, or agent of the government to hire or contract out the labor of prisoners incarcerated for violating the laws of the United States government.

ernment,
Mr. James said that the bill was in the Mr. James said that the bill was in the interest of the honest mechanic. The system which prevailed at some of the penitentiaries of the country of hiring out convict labor had worked great hardship and injustice to the honest mechanic. In his own district a great industry—the manufacture of hats—had been entirely crushed out because it could not compete with convict labor.

labor.

The bill was passed—yeas 249, nays 8.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Wellborn, of Texas, briefly ran over the appropriations made by the bill, and compared them with those made for the current year, summing up with the statement that the pending bill carried \$5,502,562 as against \$5,777,451 appropriated for the current year.

the current year.

Mesers. Nelson, of Minnesota, and Throckmorton, of Texas, continued the debate, and 'pending further discussion the committee rose, and the House, at 4:30 p. m., adjourned.

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What It Is. This is a superior brand of pure old whisey, and while in every respect and for every purpose for which a pure whiskey is required, it is unequaled by any other whis-key, in addition it is especially prescribed key, in addition it is especially prescribed for medicinal use by physicians everywhere being entirely freed of fusel oil by the peculiar and secret process of its distillation, whereby every trace of this corrosive poison is eliminated. It is the only whiskey of the kind manufactured in the world; it is the only absolutely pure whiskey on the market of which the undersigned are the discoverers and the sole proprietors. It is a medicine of established standard in the pharmacopaia, and is placed before the public as a medicinal preparation of unexceptional excellence. In order, therefore, to protect the public, to guarantee its purity and standard quality, and to prevent adulteration or tampering with its ingredients or its deterioration in any manner, it is put up only in sealed bottles.

ingredients or its deterioration in any manner, it is put up only in sealed bottles.

Being a superior pure old whiskey it is of necessity an expensive one, and by the demand created for it on its merits as such among consumers, dealers are virtually compelled to handle it to the exclusion of other whiskies of a cheap and deleterious character, on which the profit is one hundred per cent, greater than on ours. We impress upon our friends the importance of demanding ours as the only pure whiskey, of getting exactly what they want and what physicians prescribe; to insist upon having the best and to be satisfied with nothing else but the genuine.

the best and to be satisfied with nothing else but the genuine.

They have been forwarned that there is as much difference between good and bad whiskey as there is between food and poison, simply because our absolutely pure whiskey is a food and stimulant combined and common whiskey is nothing else than poison. The druggist or dealer who for a paltry gain unscrupulously palms off upon the ignorant and the siek an inferior and adulterated whiskey, is as culpable as a man who would sell virulent poison regardless of consequences.

less of consequences.

There is no other whiskey on the market like it, either in purity or excellence. It is always uniform in quality and taste. It is put up in scaled bottles which bear the trade-mark label of the old chemist and trade-mark label of the old chemist and the name of the company blown in bottle, and we would again thank our friends to inform us wherever and whenever an adulterated and inferior article is substituted, which does not taste the same as the genuine, to notify us immediately, so that our detectives can at once investigate and prescente any and all who so deceive the public. We are determined to spare no expense in breaking up these frauds.

The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Baltimore, Md.

THE COURT RECORD.

Supreme Court of the United States .- No. 149. Dingley Bros. vs. Oler & Co., and No. 130, Oler & Co., plaintiff in error, vs. Dingley Bros. Argument continued by Mr. Orville Dewey

Argument continued by Mr. Orville Dewey Baker for Dingley et al.; by Mr. Bernard Car-ter for Oler et al., and concluded by Mr. Baker for Dingley et al. No. 161. The Kenton Furnace Railroad and Manufacturing Company vs. Geo. W. McAlpin, and No. 162. The Kenton Furnace Railroad and Manufacturing Company, plaintiff in er-ror, vs. John W. Ellis. In error to the circuit court of the United States for the southern dis-licuit of Ohlo. Dismissed with costs per stipu-lations. No. 154, Samuel H. Emerson, interpleader,

istions.

No. 104. Samuel H. Emerson, interpleader, va. Senter & Co. Submitted by Mr. U. M. Rose for plaintiff in error and by Mr. Thomas C. Mo-for plaintiff in error and by Mr. Thomas C. Mo-for plaintiff in error and by Mr. Thomas C. Mo-for plaintiff in error and by Mr. Thomas C. Mo-for plaintiff in error and by Mr. Thomas C. Mo-for plaintiff in error and by Mr. Thomas C. Mo-for the following the error and by Mr. D. Boxham, governor, et al., &c. Argumen commenced by Mr. H. Bisbee, jr., of counsel for appellant in No. 155, and continued by Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, of counsel for appellant in No. 155, and continued by Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, of counsel for appellant in No. Los.

Court in General Term—Chile Justice Carter and Justices James and Merrick.—Shepherd vs. May: mondate from United States Supreme Court filed. Connick vs. Morrison; submitted on briefs. Merrick vs. Merrick et al.; remanded to special term. Melloy vs. Grant: arguedjand submitted. Assignment unchanged.

Circuit Court—Justice Haquer,—Greenbaum & Sous vs. Herzog; judgment by default. Bradley et al. vs. Galt and Hewett; on trial. Assignment unchanged.

Equity Court—Justice Cox.—Herrick vs. Lewis; pettlien of Chas. W. Handy consolidated and defendant Lowis ordered to appear and answer. Watkins vs. Thompson; subpena duces tecum ordered to issue. Bohrer vs. Otterlack; motion for injunction and receiver denied. Thompson vs. Bradley; leave to amend bill granted. Finney vs. Robinson; demurrer overruled. Berret vs. Middleton; James G. Berret, executor, submitted as plaining. Ball vs. Langley; sale decreed and Rob't Ball appointed trustee to soll. In re Wellia A. Emmons, lunatic, writ de lunatico inquirendo ordered to issue. Melhair vs. Ten Eyek; leave to amend bill granted. Horris vs. Starr; commission to take testimeny in Indianapolis or report on trustee's account confirmed. Anderson vs. Ferris; testimony ordered taken before Examiner Arthur Browning. Assignment unchanged.

Criminal Court—Justice MacArthur.—Win. Wells, receiving stolen propery; not guilty, A

Criminal Count-Justice MacArtair.—Wim. Wells, receiving stolen property, not griffly. Assignment for to-day—Michael Hegan, larceny; Sarah Williams, bawdy house; Joshua Bell, assault; Edward Walker, forgery; Wim. II. Henley, assault to kill; James Shreeve and Charles Repetit, robbery; Daniel Toumey, assault to kill; Christian Massuck, disorderly house; Wim. Lowry, lottery tickets.

INQUIRE for Auburn Mineral Spring Water of North Auburn, Me., of all druggists and sa

Confirmations. The Senate on the 1st of March made the fol-

owing confirmations: Chas. P. Phelps, of Vermont, to be second ecretary of legation at London. ecretary of legation at London.

Henry White, of Maryland, to be secretary
of legation at London.

I. P. Rasiy, naval officer, Baltimore, Md.
T. P. Murphy, United States attorney northern district of lowa.

S. H. Brooks, assistant treasurer San Fran-

S. H. Brooks, assistant treasurer san Francisco, Cal.
H. E. Williamson, of Mississippi, to be Indian agent. Crow reservation, Montana.
The following confirmations were made on the 2d of March:
Jacob T. Childs. of Missouri, minnster and consul general at Slam.
J. D. Kennedy, of South Carolina, consul general at Shanghai. Rejected Nominations. The following nominations were rejected by

the Senate:
On March 1: Eben F. Pellsbury, collector internal revenue, 3d Massachusetts district; Chas. H. Chase, collector of district of Maine. On March 3: George Wise, to be postmaster, Hamburg, Iowa.

Mn. Charles Schreiner, foreman of a large meat house in Baltimore, Md., says: "He had a sprained wrist for several weeks, and began to think it was never going to get well. He was advised to try Salvation Oil, did so, and it worked like magic, and a few applications entirely cured him.

CITY ITEMS.

HowLand Dental. Association, 211 Four-and-a-half street northwest, three doors north of Pennsylvania avenue. E. P. Howland, M. D. C. H. Howland, D. D. S., surgical, operative, and mechanical dentists. Extractions, under ni-trous exide, 50 cents cach tooth, and only 50 cents extra for gas, whether one or a number of teeth are extracted at the same sitting. Have administered nitrous exide to over 40,000 per-sons. Artificial teeth 57 per set. Gold, amal-gam, and white fillings inserted in the bost manner. All work warranted first class.

"ALDEENER DAIRY WAGONS,"—Fresh Alder-ney Butter churned every morning and deliv-ered in ½ pound "Ward" prints, at 50 cents per-pound. Also, cottage cheese, 5 cents per ball; buttermilk, 5 cents per quart, and sweet milk at 5 cents per quart.

at 5 cents per quart.

Benneley, a pure rye whisky, the bestonthe market for the price, \$1 per gallan, \$1 a quart, and \$6 cents a pint, 25 cents a sample bottle, Tharp, \$18 F street northwest

DIED.

AlTKEN.—On March 8, 1886, at 10:30 p. in.
Many ANN, eldest daughter of the late Rober
Aliken, of Baltimore, in her 68th year.
Her funeral will take place from the residence
of her brother-in-law, V. Clinton Reynolds, 300
P. street, West Wald. F HARVEY.—March 9, at 8:10 a. m., at No. 1632 15th st., C. A. HARVEY, JR., only son of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Harvey, in his 5tth year.

UNDERTAKERS. W. R. SPEARE, UNDERTAKER,

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JOSEPH C. LEE.
Formerly of Henry Lee's Sons, Undertakers,
NEW AND COMMODIOUS WAREROOMS,
No. 325 Pennsylvania avenue M. W.

82 Residences the premises.

THE MARKETS.

Speculation in Stocks Slack, Without Much Change in Prices-Current Quotations for Grain and Provisions.

New York, March 9.- The stock market by seen as dull and lifeless as on any of the preceding days for a week past. The total sale were only 282,170 shares, a decrease from yes terday of 55,000 shares. Lackawanna con tributed to-day 75,470 and Reading 38,970 shares, or a little less than 50 per cent. of the day's business. Some idea of the character of the dealings may be obtained from the statement that only one stock on the active list shows fluctuations of as much as I per cent. That being Lackawanna, which inctinated between 125 and 125, and 125, with a loss of 1, per cent, while Reading shows an unequal decline after fluctuations of only 1, per cent. Delaware and Hindson and Jersey Central are each 1; lower. In no other case, except in some of the very inactive shares, did the extreme range of prices amount to more than 1, per cent. Per New York Central the range of the very inactive shares. At the opening this morning prices were tregular, and after fluctuations, such as mentioned, the market closed about steady at flucres which are, as a rule, 15 to 2, per cent. lower than last evening. Antions the exceptions are New York Central, which is up 3. Manhattan comolidated, 2, and Northwestern and 3t. Paul each 1. There was some display of activity in the Wabash issues, and the common shows a gain of 11, at 10 a fifer sales at 111, while the preferred is up 1, A completions for turn of the day's dealings was the trading in Western Union, which was weak at the opening, at 685, and sold down to 685, but soon railled and remained firm at small fractions above 60, closing at 689, the same as last evening.

seen railled and remained firm at small fractions above 60, closing at 60%, the same as last evening.

The street was well supplied with rumors regarding the action to be taken by the directors to morrow on the question of the dividend, but the executive committee refused positively to make known anything in regard to their deliberations to-day. The statement committee decided to recommend the payment of 1½ per cent. in scrip, which will be redeemed bereafter out of surplus earnings, the scrip to be converted into stock whenever issued, and to be entitled to dividends in the meantime. It was also positively reported through unofficial sources that it is proposed to issue bonds to the amount of about two million deliars. The only other rumors of importance related to troubles of the roads in the west and southwest, with their employes.

Money on call continues easy at 1½ to 2½ per cent, the last loan being at 2½ per cent. Sterling exchange continues dult and stony. Actual rates \$1.87½ for 60-day bills and \$1.90 for demand. Government bonds are dult and stendy. There has been quite an active business in state bonds, and prices are about steady.

Treasury balances—Coin, \$100,011,216; currency, \$14,810,906.

Quotations of Tuesday's Stock Sales.

The following daily market reports have been furnished by J. Vance Lewis, broker, Le Droit building, Eighth and Farreets, being the most active stocks in the New York exchange.

Opt, High, Lew, Olygons, State of the control of th Canada Pacific..... uri Pacine

The Washington Stock Exchange. Vania avenue:
March, 9, 1886.
Permanent imp. 6s, 1891, coln.....
Permanent imp. 7s, 1891, cur.....
Market stocks 7s, 1892, cur..... Asked 110°m 117 103 54 45 8514 46 100. ...100. ...25.

Hoard Path. Works streen Ss.
Masenite Hall. bonds.
Washington Market Co. stock. 59.
Washington Market Co. stock. 59.
Washington Market Co. bonds.
Inland and Sea Coast Co. bonds.
Wash'n Brick Machine stock. 100.
National Metropolitan Bank. 100.
National Bank of Bepublic. 100.
Farmers & Mechanics' National
Bank, Georgetown. 100.
Gitizens' National Bank. 100.
Second National Bank. 100.
Central National Bank. 100.
Central National Bank. 100.
Central National Bank. 100.
Central National Bank. 100. Parmers & Mechanics' National
Bank, Georgetown 100, 165
Citizens' National Bank 109, 108
Second National Bank 109, 110
Central National Bank 109, 110
Great Falls Ice Company 109, 115
Real Estate Title Ins. Co. 109, 1071
Fennsylvania Telephone Co. 50, 64
Chesareake & Fotomaca Tel. Co. 109, 671
Chesareake & Fotomaca Tel. Co. 105, 681
Kational Safe Betesit Co. 105, 105
Wash, Light Inf. 1st mortgage 109, 105
Baltimore Produce Market No.

Baltimore Produce Market, March 9. Haltimore Produce Market, March 9. COTTON firm and quiet; middling, 9½ c. FLOUR firm, with moderate demand. WHEAT-Southern 'firmer; western easiend quiet; southern red, 92690c; do, amber 16290c; No. 1 Maryland, 96½ asked; No. estern winter red, spot, 963405024c; May 14.060342c.

air, \$1,6885c. SUGAR—Copper refined steady, 1035@1014c. WHISKY steady at \$1.19@1.20. Other articles unchanged. RALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Virginia 6s, consolidated, 60; past-due coupons, 69; a; new 3s, 61 new 10-40s, 43%; North Carolina 6s, old, 1.20; bid to-day

Don't drink Potomac sewerage. Use Auburn Spring Water.

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: The Pres ent has sent an invitation to members of the ess who are entitled to the reporters' galler the Senate and House of Representatives t tend with their families the reception to be

ittend with their families the reception to a tiven at the executive mansion this even in Why does the President close the doors to the members of the press outside of the reporter gallery? Perhaps the doors that he closes temple reporters will be closed to him in thre years hence. AN OLD REPORTER. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.



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17,000 TICKETS AND 654 PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize 1 Capital Price. \$20,000
1 60. 4,000
1 60. 2,000
1 do. 1,000
10 Prices of \$200 cach. 2,000
49 do. 25
9 Approx'tions to 1st Price, \$30 cach. 40
9 Approx'tions to 1st Price, \$30 cach. 400
21 50 100 19 do. 23 9 Approxitions to 1st Prins, \$50 each... 24 50

484 Prizes, as above, being the full number in the Royal Havana, and
170 Additional Prizes of \$20 cach to the
170 tickets having as ending number the two terminal units of the
number drawing the Capital Prize
of \$20,000...

64 Prizes, amounting in U. S. Gold to... 44,425
TICKETS IN FIFTIB.
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1212 Broadway, New York City, Or AGENTS EVERYWHERE, $\begin{smallmatrix} L & & S^{88}_8 \\ L & & S_{88} \\ L & & & L \\ L & & & \\ L & & \\$

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Lonislana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good

II Theamegaid It Emily COMMISSIONERS.

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1 Grand Prize of \$0,000...
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2 Large Prizes of \$0,000...
2 Large Prizes of \$0,000...
20 Prizes of \$0,000...
20 Prizes of \$0,000...
20 do. \$000...
200 do. \$000... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 2279 Prices, amounting to.....

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Fast Line 9-50 a. m. daily to Chicago Limited Repress of Palace Sierping Cars Automatical Collectionati, and Hotel Car to St. Louin; daily, except Statutaly, 10 Chicago, with Sierping Cars Washington to Chicago. Chicago and Cincinnati Express, at 710 p. m. daily with Sierping Cars Washington to Chicago. Chicago and Sierping with Western Express with through Sierpers for Louisville and St. Louis. Pacific Express 10 p. m. daily for Pittaburg and the West, with through Sierper Harrisburg to Chicago and Cieveland.

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press, 9:40 s. m. and 3:50 y. m., day, For Baltimore, 6:35, 7:15, 9, 9:40, 0:50, 11 s. m., 12:05, 2, 3:50, 4:20, 4:27, 4:40, 6, 7:10, 10, and 11:20 p. m. OB Singlay, 9, 9:50, 11 s. m., 2, 4:20, m., 12:05, 2, 3:50, 4:20, 5:50, 11 a. m., 2, 4:20, 11:20 p. m. On Sunday, 9, 9:50, 11 a. m., 2, 4:20, 6, 7:10, 10, and 11:20 p. m.
For Fuper Creek Line, 7:15 a. m. and 4:50 p. m. daily except Sunday, 7:15 a. m., 12:05, and 4:27 For Almapolis, 7:15 and 9 a. m., 12:05, and 4:27 a. m., and 9:30 p. m., an For Ashapolis, 7:10 and 0 a. m., 12:05, and 4:27
p. m., daily, except sunday. Sunday, 9 a. m. and
4:20 n. m.
4

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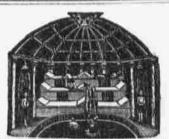
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